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The Daily Commercial

THE FIRST BLOW.

Cable dispatches may blow hot and blow cold on the subject of the critical complication of affairs in Europe; Mr. Reuter may throw a sop to the bears one day and pat the bulls on the shoulder the next; but, underlying telegraphic tergiversation and gambling manœuvres, there seems to be the plain, hard fact that war between France and Prussia is a necessity. There is a point of mutual distrust and doubt, of half fear, half confidence, to which no two races or nations can arrive without becoming absorbed in and infatuated with the desire to try conclusions and settle the vexing question of superiority. France and Prussia have reached that point. oth are tossed upon the sea of popular passion; both are, so far as the course they shall pursue, beyond the control of their helmsmen; and, like two great ships drifting toward each other on an angry sea, certain and disastrous collision is only a question of time.

War is a necessity to France as a means of working off the bilious irritation which has been accumulating ever since the battle of Sadowa. To let Prussia rest upon the laurels gathered there and quietly consolidate her nearly forty millions of population into a homogenous empire would be to admit that France had lost the commanding lead in Continental politics which with tacit unanimity had been accorded her. Such a humiliation is more than Gallic pride can stand. The typical National Bird involuntarily ruffles his feathers and utters a crow of defiance at the idea. War is a necessity to NAPOLEON. No man can play with fire with more adroitness and audacity than he; no one can perceive more readily the moment when the fire will badly scorch, or, perhaps, destroy him, if it be not permitted in some way or other to burn itself out. To him victory on the Rhine is the alternative for revolution.

War is a necessity to Prussia, as the speediest instrumentality for combining in a common cause the various countries which now are but loosely united under her government or protection. Bismark's heart is set upon a compact German Empire, not a mere Confederation, and he knows that the only cement with which he can successfully build up and bind together his pet project is the blood of battle-fields. Neither he nor NAPOLEON is troubled with a superfluity of scruples. Though both are constitutionally humane and clement men—though Bismark's tenure of absolute political authority is unstained with a single act of cruelty to individuals, and though Napoleon sickened as he looked upon the Solferino slaughter—each and both of them have a second nature which would not shrink from sacrificing the lives of millions in the endeavor to achieve a given object. There is nothing, therefore, to hope for in the interests of peace from the character of the two principals in whose hands the issue is virtually held.

The problem for immediate solution is no longer, Will there be War? It is simply, Who will strike the first blow. The responsibility attaching to the initial movement by which hostilities are to be precipitated is so great; the account which, now-a-days, rulers and peoples have to render to the moral sense of mankind at large is so exacting, that it has come to be the chief end and aim of diplomacy for either side to force from the other the first move that can be construed into actual attack.

An impression seems to prevail that, in the case of France and Prussia, the more advanced state of preparation which the latter has attained, together with the known boldness and occasional choleric impatience of BISMARK, are reasons why the first shot should be fired from the needle gun. On the other hand, it must be considered that Prussia has possession of the Luxemburg fortresses, and really has no excuse for taking the initiative, while that occupation is the very thing that French pride is, in fact, almost pledged to terminate. Then, though there are discordant elements at work in the newly constituted Prussian dominion, there is no revolutionary party, and, indeed, no spirit of discontent formidable enough to require the distraction of war to keep it from fomenting into domestic insurrection. Now, in France, the mercurial and capricious temper of the people is in a state that can best be described as volcanic. They see the star of the second man of destiny they have tried looking very much as if it were on the point of waning. They see his, and with his, their prestige, gradually diminishing; they feel the shadow of the great power that is rising by their side, and are conscious that it casts on them the appearance, at least, of partial eclipse; they think of Mexico, and cannot forget the paltry part their Emperor played in the moment-us military drama of last year; and, in brooding over these things, the confidence they had so implicitly placed in Napoleon, involuntary oozes out of them; their admiration of his astuteness and administrative skill evaporates, and their abiding faith in his good fortune vanishes away. They are beginning to circulate *mots des salons*—malicious, bitterly flavored jokes—about him, and this, with your Parisian, is the first step toward downright contempt.

NAPOLEON is perfectly well aware of all this, and, being a profound judge of French human nature—especially the weak side of it—he is also aware of the fact that there is but one way of neutralizing these alarming symptoms. The patient must be phlebotomized. "France," he will say to himself, with a grim smile, "is feverish; she must be bled;" and he is not the man to shrink from applying the remedy. Inasmuch then as French impatience will exercise on NAPOLEON a pressure from which BISMARK is relieved by German phelgm; inasmuch, also, as Prussia has the advantage of a defensive attitude, which is, of itself, a standing provocation, it certainly seems as if France would be compelled to open the terrible ball, whereat, before it has continued long, half the civilized world will, in all likelihood, be drawn into the frenzied Dance of Death.

Political.

The Democracy of Bedford county have instructed their delegates to the State Convention to cast their votes for Hon. George Sharswood, of Philadelphia, as their candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court.

It having been announced that Hon. J. Glancy Jones, of Berks county, had gone to Georgia on business, the Reading *Journal* says he "has gone South on a 'stumping tour,' to make speeches to the colored citizens of African descent with a view of winning them over to the Copperhead faith." The *Journal* thinks it probable that he will find it a good deal harder to pull the wool over the eyes of the colored brethren, than it is to perform the same feat with the Democratic masses of Old Berks.

SLACKWATER EXTENSION.—About twenty-five thousand dollars have been subscribed in Monongalia county, West Virginia, towards the construction of a dam and extension of slackwater facilities to Morgantown. At a recent meeting of the Commissioners, Col. James Evans, Richard B. Carr, and Senator Waltman T. Willey were appointed to visit Pittsburgh and towns on the Monongahela, and ascertain what amount can be obtained in aid of the enterprise. The Committee left Morgantown on Tuesday last on their mission. The Monongalia *Post* says: "The 'Smoky City' is more interested in this improvement than any other locality—not excepting even this place. The Pennsylvania Central Railroad and the two lines of steamers running to Geneva are deeply interested in it. Will they see it in that light?"

THE MODEL FARMS.—For the benefit of those who may desire to comete, we are requested to state that the time fixed for a meeting of the committee, and for receiving proposals for the location of the Eastern and Western experimental farms, has been changed from the 15th to the 22d of May next.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IV. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 29, 1867. NO. 197.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

HUDSON BAY COMPANY'S CLAIM.

Senator Wilson's Southern Speeches

Thad. Stevens Protests Against Them.

Reconstruction Affairs in Mississippi.

The President's Next "Swing Around the Circle."

Progress of Registration in New Orleans.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, April 28, 1867.

An Old Claim.

The Commission organized under the treaty of 1865 for the final settlement of the claims of the Hudson's Bay and Puget's Sound Agricultural Companies against the United States, will soon have all the evidence before them. They have been sitting here for some time. The object of the examination of witnesses is to show what was the value of certain buildings and posts of the two companies on the territory south of the 49th parallel of north latitude, which came under the jurisdiction of the United States in 1846. Admiral Wilkes who visited this region in 1841 and 1842, the various officers of the North-west Boundary Commission, and the officers of the Pacific Railroad Surveys have contributed their knowledge, and it has been the aim of the Counsel of the United States to bring before the Commission everything which can help them to form a correct judgment in the case. The evidence is so conflicting that it is believed that the umpire will finally decide against the claims.

Silence Money.

Gen. Spinner, Treasurer, yesterday received thirty-five hundred dollars from Cincinnati, which he has credited to the conscience fund. No explanation accompanied it. Twenty-five hundred were in one envelope and one thousand in another.

Stevens vs. Wilson.

Thad. Stevens publishes a letter to-day, addressed to Col. Forney, complaining of and protesting against Senator Wilson's speeches in the South. He says he has no right to make promises for the party, and intimates that it will lead to trouble. It causes a good deal of comment.

Commissioner Rogy.

Special Indian Commissioner Rogy arrived to-day from the West, where he has been engaged in forwarding goods to the plains under contracts made with Western merchants by the Indian Bureau.

Reconstruction in Mississippi.

Two Mississippi editors had an interview with the President to-night, relative to the condition of affairs in that State. He said that questions which have arisen relative to reconstruction would be decided by the opinion of the Attorney General, and would of course apply to all of the States.

The President to Visit Raleigh.

The administration organ announces on authority that President Johnson has accepted the invitation to visit Raleigh, N. C., about the middle of next month. Raleigh is intimately associated with the youthful life of the President, and the invitation came from old personal friends. There is also a special occasion for the visit. The long unknown grave of his father has been discovered, and the President is to be witness of the erection of a monument with which it is to be adorned. He will be accompanied by Secretary Seward and one or two others of his Cabinet. He will take Richmond in his way, and after leaving Raleigh will visit other Southern towns, and it is probable that he will occasionally address the people who may assemble to greet him. The President will not fail to give his views upon the vital questions of the hour.

The Reconstruction Law.

Attorney General Stanbery had another conference with the President this afternoon, relative to an elaborate legal opinion on the construction of various clauses of the reconstruction law. It is desired to have it published before the work of registration is fully inaugurated.

The White House.

But few visitors were at the Executive mansion to-day, nearly all of whom had an interview with the President, among them ex-Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts.

Honorary Members.

The Washington Press Club to-night elected Senator Anthony, of the Providence *Journal*, and Speaker Colfax honorary members.

Secretary Browning.

The evening papers announce that Secretary Browning is better, and now considered out of danger.

Affairs in New Orleans.

Special advices from New Orleans to-day state that over five thousand voters have been registered in the city proper thus far. A good many claim that they are qualified to vote, but are turned away by the registers. It is evident that there will be a good deal of trouble until the Attorney General delivers his opinion on that portion of the Reconstruction law disfranchising certain classes. The new Mayor of New Orleans is rapidly changing the entire police of the city.

WASHINGTON, April 28.

THE DEBT STATEMENT.

It is is not probably the publication of the regular monthly statement of the public debt for the present month will be delayed beyond the first or second of May. The indications are that it will show a reduction in the debt of five to six millions. The receipts of customs and internal revenue for the month are about seventy-eight millions, one half of which being for customs in coin. The statement will probably show one hundred millions in coin and fourteen millions or more in gold certificates in the Treasury.

APPEAL.

Sanford Conover's counsel will argue an appeal from the sentence on Monday week.

LETTER FROM THADDEUS STEVENS.

He Insists on Confiscation and Further Terms.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The health of Thaddeus Stevens is much improved. He expects to leave for Pennsylvania next week. He to-day wrote a letter for publication, taking for his subject the following extract from a notice of Senator Wilson's recent speech near Hampton Roads. He (Wilson) said there would be no impedement to Southern representation in Congress if they elected Union men, and closed his remarks by saying he would leave Virginia with full conviction that a Republican Governor, Legislature and two Senators would be elected. Mr. Stevens says:

MR. EDITOR—Such articles as this are calculated to do much harm. They throw obstacles in the way of future reconstruction, being quoted and relied on as pledges by the Republican party. Hence, much trouble arises from certain loose and indefinite expressions contained in a bill which was reported by the Reconstruction Committee of the Thirty-ninth Congress, though never passed. It was perverted by faction and folly into an argument against the whole party in Congress. This generally arises from the carelessness of reporters; sometimes from inadvertence of the speaker. No man should make promises for the party. By what authority does any one say that by the election of loyal delegates they will be admitted? By what authority do they say that Virginia will elect two loyal Senators, while in truth there is no Virginia? Much is to be done by the people and Congress before any Representative, or Senator, or State can be recognized. Who authorized any orator to say there would be no confiscation, as in another place these things are too flippantly said? I think they had better be gravely pondered. Who is authorized to travel through the country and peddle out amnesty? I would say to the most guilty expect punishment and then quietude; but first a mild confiscation, to pay those who have been robbed by disloyal men. These are my wishes, and mine only, perhaps.

THADDEUS STEVENS.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 27.—The steamer America for San Juan took over 1,500 barrels of flour for New York, the first lot via. Nicaragua. The Sierra Nevada, for Mexican ports, has a cargo valued at one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, sailed to-day. The bark Ethan Allen, for Hong Kong, carried half a million in treasure. Five ocean steamers left this port to-day.

From Boston.

BOSTON, April 28.—The grand jury indicted Edward Curtis, E. P. Dyer, Jr., Chas. Mellen, Charles H. Ward and Charles H. Smith, for implication in the recent financial irregularities of Mellen, Ward & Co. They have been held to bail in $2,000 each for trial.

EUROPE.

BY CABLE AND MAILS.

Col. Massey Divulges Fenian Plans.

RUMORED PRUSSIAN EVACUATION OF LUXEMBURG.

No Offer to Sell the Grand Duchy.

Queen Victoria Proposes a Peace Conference.

Proposition Accepted by Prussia.

NAPOLEON SATISFIED WITH NEGOTIATIONS.

Russia to Take Iron-Clads for the Ceded Territory.

CONFERENCE TO MEET MAY 15TH.

Fortress of Luxemburg to be Dismantled.

Col. Massey Confesses.

DUBLIN, April 27.—At the Fenian trials in this city to-day, Col. Massey was brought on the stand. He made a clean breast of it, and told the whole story of the Fenian plot.

Evacuation of Fort Pess.

BERLIN, April 27.—The Wesser *Gazette*, in its leading article to-day, intimates that Prussia may evacuate Fort Pess, of Luxemburg.

No Offer to sell Luxemburg.

AMSTERDAM, April 27.—The Dutch Government officially denies that there was any offer to sell Luxemburg to Napoleon.

Proposition from Queen Victoria.

LONDON, Evening, April 27.—Queen Victoria has written a letter to the King of Prussia, in which she takes ground in favor of the re-cent and more moderate proposition of France in regard to the disposition of Luxemburg, and advises him to accept the plan of compromise, to which Emperor Napoleon is willing to accede.

Napoleon Satisfied with Negotiations.

PARIS, Evening, April 27.—It is officially stated that the Emperor has expressed his satisfaction with the negotiations now in progress for the settlement of the Luxemburg question.

Prussia Accepts a Peace Conference.

LONDON, April 28.—At a late hour last night the Prussian Government signified by telegraph its acceptance of the proposition made by the Queen of England for a general conference at London of the great powers, to settle the Luxemburg dispute on the basis of the neutrality of the Grand Duchy, guaranteed by all the powers represented at the conference.

Payment for Russian America.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 27.—It is said the Russian Government will receive from the United States a fleet of iron-clads, instead of the stipulated sum of money, in payment of the cession of the Russian possessions in America.

Meeting of the Conference.

LONDON, Sunday Evening.—The general conference of European powers to settle the difficulties between France and Prussia will meet in London, May 15th. It has been agreed that in the meantime the fortress of Luxemburg will be dismantled.

Turkish Envoy Coming.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 28.—The recently appointed Envoy to the United States, Edonid Blacque Bey, is about to depart for America.

Shipping Intelligence.

LONDONDERRY, April 27.—The steamship Brittania, from New York, touched Moveille to-day, and sailed for Glasgow.

QUEENSTOWN, April 28.—The steamers City of New York and City of Dublin, both from York, arrived to-day.

Frankfort Money Market.

FRANKFORT, April 27, Evening.—United States Bonds are rising, and closed at 87½.

FRANKFORT, Sunday, April 28.—United States Bonds to-day 87½.

FRANKFORT, Sunday Evening.—United States bonds are steadily advancing, and the last quotation was 87½.

London Markets.

LONDON, Evening, April 27.—The markets for American and other products closed quiet this evening. Corn, 43s; others unchanged.

Paris Money Market.

PARIS, April 27, Evening.—A rumor to the establishment of a Peace Congress has prevailed to-day, has had the effect of raising rentes one franc. After business hours, however, the report was discredited and rentes slightly declined. United States Five-twenty bonds are quoted at 87½.

PARIS, Sunday, April 28.—Rentes are quoted today at 67f. 50c.

PARIS, Sunday Evening.—American bonds sold to-day at 80.

Antwerp Petroleum Market.

ANTWERP, Evening, April 27.—Petroleum closed quiet at 45 francs 50c.

London Money Market.

LONDON, April 27, Evening.—American securities closed as follows: Erie, 39½; Illinois Central, 79; Bonds, 105½; Consols, 93¾ for money.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, April 27, Evening.—The cotton market has been very active to-day, and closed firm at a slight advance; sales fully 20,000 bales. Closing figures: for middling uplands, 11 3-16@11¼; Orleans, 11⅝@12. Breadstuffs quiet generally, without change. Provisions firm generally and unchanged. Produce closed quiet. Fine rosin advanced 3d, and common Wilmington declined 6d. The former quoted at 41 shillings 3cwt, and the latter at 7s 9d. Petroleum quiet, at 1d for spirits, and is id for standard white.

BY MAILS.

Reconciliation of French and Prussian Claims--Needle Guns in the French Army--Reserve Not Called Out--Complications in the Italian Cabinet--Pension Conferred on Lamartine--Amendment of North German Constitution--Turks Repulsed in Crete, &c., &c.

NEW YORK, April 27.—The steamer America, from Southampton on the 16th, has arrived.

The London *Times* believes some means can be found to reconcile the conflicting pretensions of France and Prussia.

La Presse says: "However, there is one point, and one only, on which France cannot accept of any compromise—that is, the presence of Prussian soldiers in Luxemburg."

It is rumored that the factory of St. Etiene has just delivered 60,000 needle guns to the French Minister of War. The establishment is said to be in position to be able to claim the premium of 50,000 francs offered by the Government for the completion of 100,000 rifles by the end of April.

The *France* says the news circulated about calling out the reserve is devoid of all foundation.

The *Gazette de France* says: "If we are well informed the Florence Cabinet has already caused it to be intimated to the French Government that in case of war between France and Prussia Italy would be on the side of her allies of 1856. M. Rieasoli, on the contrary, inclined towards Prussia, and the ministerial crisis, which is not quite over, though a Ratozzi Ministry is constituted, is said to have been occasioned especially by the question of alliances, in view of the approaching European war."

The *Avenir Nationale* is certain that there will be no war at present between France and Prussia. The movement against the army organization bill seems to be spreading in the departments.

The Princess Helena, wife of Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, has given birth to a Prince.

The *Avenir Nationale* is to be prosecuted for having promulgated false news, in having asserted that military preparations were being made at Lyons, and certain warlike steps taken by the War Department.

The French legislative body has adopted a bill relative to imprisonment for debt. The bill conferring a pension on Lamartine also passed.

In the North German Parliament, Bismarck announced that the Federal Government would accept most of the amendments made to the Constitution, if the House would give way on the question of remuneration to deputies and the army arrangements. In the debate which followed, Bismarck said: "If opposition prevents me from completing the work begun, I shall request the King to relieve me of my post." The Parliament subsequently took action in conformity with Bismarck's request.

A letter from Crete, dated March 20th, says that every attempt of the Turks to advance beyond the open country of the northern shore has been repulsed with loss.

NEW YORK, April 28.—The new steamer Umbra, from Southampton on the 17th, arrived early this morning.

The Paris *Press* has a rumor that Bismarck would resign, in consequence of the difference of opinion between himself and the King, the latter being unwilling to accept the evacuation of Luxemburg, on principle. It was said the Count Von Der Goltz would succeed him.

Reports were current of the arrest of Prussian officers by the French authorities at Thionville, and of the arrest of French officers at Mayence and Sordon, but they were declared unfounded.

A circular from the French War Office fixes the price of exemption from military service at 2,000 francs during 1867, and each year remaining at 600 francs.

In the North German Parliament Bismarck made a speech announcing concurrence in the amendment to the draft of the Federal Constitution, by which the strength of the army on a peace footing is to remain unaltered until the common federal code of laws could be promulgated. He opposed the amendment that the next two years should be considered as a years of transaction, and that after that period the army on a peace footing should be maintained at the same strength as hitherto, until the promulgation of the general code of laws, when the army expenses should nevertheless be fixed by special law, on the basis of the hitherto existing organization. The amendment Bismarck supported was rejected, 167 against 110, when Bismarck urgently requested the House to pass an amendment which would leave to the Government the choice of time for promulgating the common federal code of laws; saying unless this amendment was adopted, the Federal Governments would not agree to the draft, and the task of drawing up a Constitution might possibly, at the last moment, be frustrated. Notwithstanding this, the amendment was rejected, 157 against 119. The amendment which Bismarck opposed was then adopted, 202 against 80. All remaining articles of the draft were then adopted. The Polish members who had supported Bismarck then resigned their seats in consequence, they said, of the failure of the last attempt to prevent the act of violence committed by their incorporation in the North German Confederation.

The Italian Government has given very stringent orders to prevent or repress any attempt to violate Pontificial territory.

The *Courier de Lyons* confirms the previous statements of the dispatch of war material to the east and north-east of France.

A Cherbourg paper states that the 65th regiment of the line has been raised to a full war footing.

The Frankfort *Journal* says all the workmen on iron and lumber to be found in Strasburg were engaged for service in arsenals, and heavy guns were forwarded from Strasburg to fortify Metz.

The London *Times* of the 7th has an editorial favoring the neutralization of Luxemburg.

It was rumored that Russia and Prussia were in negotiation for the transfer to Prussia of all Poland to the Vistula.

Ninety members had withdrawn from the Bohemian Diet on account of irregularities attending the present elections.

A proclamation was issued in Rome calling the population to rise, and promising Garibaldi's support.

The interdiction upon the sale of *La Liberte* in the streets of Paris has diminished its circulation.

A Berlin letter to the *Times* says Russia seems favorably disposed to Prussia, while Austria affects impartial but somewhat suspicious neutrality.

Russian journals claims that Luxemburg is German, though not belonging to the confederation. They also state that Polish fortresses are being armed with rifled artillery.

FROM RICHMOND.

Adjournment of the Legislature---Courts Abolished--Who Shall Ride in the Street Cars.

RICHMOND, April 27.—The Legislature will adjourn on Monday.

The examination Courts of the class which acquitted the negro murderer Watson are abolished, and in future the magistrates will either discharge or send before the grand jury all cases brought before them.

General Schofield has advised the Chief of Police that the street car difficulty will be settled by the Railway Company running additional cars for the exclusive use of colored people. The General subsequently obtained a copy of the charter of the company, which has nothing to say who shall ride in the cars, and will probably make a decision on Monday in accordance with his advice to the Chief of Police.

RICHMOND, April 28.—Gen. Schofield to-day served a warning on the Richmond *Times*, in which the officials are likely to create animosity, and its course cannot longer be tolerated.

The Ice Bridge at Quebec.

QUEBEC, April 27.—The ice bridge opposite this city is still firm and over fifty feet thick in some places. An attempt to blow it up proved unsuccessful. The country between here and Montreal is flooded in many places in consequence of the accumulation of ice. Barns and fences are being carried away.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

Story county, Nevada, contributed $4,700 in gold to the Southern Relief fund.

The New York Board of Health are about to remove the most obnoxious slaughter houses from the city.

The Treasury Department is still in receipt of conscience money, $8,500 having been received from Cincinnati on Saturday.

The disbursements of the Treasury for the week were $5,229,094. Internal Revenue receipts for the same time, $2,608,200, and customs $8,045,761 46.

Sanford Conover, who was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment for perjury before the House Judiciary Committee, will be sent in a day or two to the Albany (New York) Penitentiary, to serve out his time.

Hon. E. McPherson, Clerk of the House, has postponed the designation of papers in the Northern States which are to publish the laws of Congress. Mr. Seward having ordered the publication of the laws of the XXXIXth Congress in the papers heretofore designated.

It is stated that the case of Surratt is not under the control of the Administration. When Surratt arrived here in a vessel he was transferred from the custody of the Federal officers to the charge of the Marshal of the District of Columbia, and is now held by that officer solely under the control of the Supreme Court of the district. When the trial shall take place is exclusively within the discretion of that Court.

The French Minister has received voluminous dispatches from the French Government. Notwithstanding the war-like attitude which the Emperor has for some time assumed in his gigantic naval and military preparations, it was not his intention, it appears, to bring on an immediate collision of arms; but advices just received indicate that it has gone beyond his control and that it cannot now be avoided.

D. M. C. Clark, Executive Clerk of the Senate, has been commissioned by Secretary Seward to accompany Admiral Farragut in his flag ship and represent the State Department at the various foreign ports and courts he may visit. He will be gone till December.

A prize fight occurred at Fort Lee Saturday morning, between Jos. Denin and Chas. McCusick. The fight lasted an hour. The former was winner.

Governor Brown addressed a large meeting of citizens of Augusta, Ga., Saturday evening. He took the same ground as in his Atlanta and Savannah speeches, advising the people to accept the terms offered by Congress as being the best and only hope of southern restoration. He said that persistent opposition will exasperate the northern people, and may lead to confiscation. On the other hand, a speedy acceptance of the terms offered will lead to speedy restoration. His address was favorably received.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

A wedding at St. Paul's Church, in Chicago, was singularly frustrated on Thursday evening. The bride, with her friends, went to the church at the appointed hour, and waited a long while but no bridegroom arrived. She was finally borne to her home in a nearly insane condition. The bridegroom, named Thompson, left his place of business in good time to prepare for the wedding, since which he has not been heard of.

C. A. Sherman has obtained a verdict of $8,000 damages against the Western Stage Company, for loss of his wife, child and mother, who were drowned by the upsetting of one of the company's coaches while crossing Boone river, in Iowa. The trial took place at Lincoln. An appeal has been taken to the Supreme Court.

The Omaha *Republican* says the belief has become very general that great mineral wealth exists in the Black Hills, and much attention is being drawn in that direction. The people of Dakotah Territory are wide awake on the subject, and a company is being organized at Yankton to start on this 15th of June for that country for mining, exploration and settlement.

The License party achieved a triumph in the Massachusetts Legislature Friday afternoon, in the election of Charles Allen for Attorney General. The principal opposing candidate was R. C. Pitman, of New Bedford, a strong prohibitionist. Mr. Allen was elected on the second ballot, having received 137 votes to 117 for Pitman, and 4 scattering. It is believed that a license law could be enacted in that State if its friends would rally.

The tobacco crop of Virginia, now coming into market, is one of the largest and best raised for many years past, and is commanding extraordinary prices.

James Buchanan, ex-President, entered upon his seventy-seventh year on the 22d inst. He is still in vigorous health and occasionally makes the trip from Wheatfield to Lancaster, nearly a mile and a half, on foot.

During the next month so many United States Senators have taken berths for Europe, that should there be necessity for a special session in July, it is probable that there would be no quorum of that body in the country.

The records of the War Department show fifty persons are now confined at the Dry Tortugas, nine citizens and forty-one soldiers. The former are Mudd, Spangler, Arnold and O'Laughlin, the conspirators; notorious St. Leger Grenfel, sentenced to hard labor for life for conspiring to release prisoners of war; John P. Adair, a South Carolinian, sentenced to five years for robbery; John Watters, ten years for manslaughter, and Sam. Henry, three years, for assault with intent to kill. Of the soldiers, eighteen were sentenced for desertion, seven for assault with intent to kill, and six for robbery.

The *Herald's* Ireland correspondence says: The emigrant exodus from Ireland to the United States, is rapidly increasing to a full tide—nine steamships engaged in the transport having left Queenstown harbor alone, within a few days.

The New York *Herald* says: The Spanish steamer which left Vera Cruz on the 16th inst., three days later than our last intelligence, has arrived at Havana, and reported that Puebla had been retaken by the Imperialist forces. Food was plenty at Vera Cruz when the steamer left, and former reports of a scarcity were declared to be exaggerations.

NEW YORK AND PARIS FASHIONS FOR MAY.

What to Wear and How it is Made.

From our Fashion Correspondent.

NEW YORK, April, 1867.

Summer fashions are always pretty and always attractive. The thin fabrics and lovely delicate colors are in keeping with the tender beauty of the freshly blossoming earth and the returning sunshine, while the pleasure of wearing them is enhanced by the willingness with which we leave off the dark heavy clothing, which has become intolerable with the fine days.

What is the reason, by the way, that winter clothing is made so heavy? Why can it not be made light as well as warm? Feathers are light; fur is light, yet both are very warm; and why could we not have goods manufactured for winter wear which would be warm, yet light enough to save the weight which now requires all the strength of ordinary woman to carry. Undoubtedly it will come some of these days. But, in the meantime, women die under the burden of their clothes. A great deal has been said about the unusual beauty and novelty of the dress goods this season, but although there are some that are very beautiful, there are few that are novel.

The importations are, I think, unusually light, and include, as yet, not a single fabric with which we are not perfectly familiar here. We have been promised the velveteen which acquired a sudden popularity a year or more ago abroad, and is moreover, a comparatively cheap material, but as yet it has only appeared in samples, and in a few dresses specially imported by Mrs. August Belmont and two otherladies. It is not at all a heavy fabric, yet it is too warm for summer, so we shall probably have to wait now for it until next fall, when it will be used largely for ladies and children's suits.

There is another English material, which we ought to have here, in abundance, but which is scarcely ever seen. This is serge. It is excellent for traveling dresses—especially to the lakes or the mountains, as it neither shrinks nor grows limp, and is equally serviceable to ladies who live in the country, who have to ride a good deal, and who are exposed to all sorts of weather.

Instead of this, or something equivalent, we have for traveling dresses all sorts of mixtures, pretty to look at, but dangerous to touch. Silky they are and soft, and all right so long as the sun shines, but let a drop of rain fall upon them and they either crinkle up into a thousand minute corrugations or fall into the wretchedness of an old rag.

Remember that anything is better for a traveling or useful dress, than a mixture. A really good, honest cotton dress is far better, and the delicate, light grey *chenes*, tempting little stripes, and other fascinations in silk and linen, silk and wool, cotton and wool, and the like, are all a delusion and a snare.

One of the very nicest materials for traveling dresses, apart from checked walking silk, which is always good and serviceable, is pure mohair; not that usually sold under the name of alapaca, but the genuine article, fine, close, and without any surface gloss. The only goods we have seen of this kind are checked in black hair lines clustered upon white grounds. No temperature affects these goods; they wash like white cotton cloth, and, ironed carefully upon the under side, look quite equal to new. They wear, as old ladies used to say of their knitted stockings, "forever," but that need not be considered a fault, because, when they have done duty one or more seasons, they are still good to give away.

The light summer silks are all in narrow stripes or small *chene* patterns. Narrow, shaded stripes, or one shaded and the other of the positive color, are very new and very much worn.

Gaze de Chambery has taken the place to a great extent of grenadine. It is very like grenadine, but holds its stiffness better, and being equally diaphanous is quite as attractive and more durable.

Organdies flourish in showy robes and large patterns, which, however, look better in this material than they could possibly in any other. The texture is so thin that a small, uncertain figure becomes absorbed in it, and only succeeds in giving a dismally dirty effect, like that to the surface, whose exquisite fineness and perfect transparency throw up with fine effect beautiful designs and brilliant coloring.

Nearly all the muslins that are not robed are made narrow at the top of the skirt and with a deep flounce. Cambrics are made up in the same way. The prettiest design in cambric consists of a small leaf-like figure upon a white ground, with an exceedingly narrow bordering to match, which is used for trimming. One, two or three rows of this bordering constitute the heading to the flounce, and the body is made with a deeply pointed yoke trimmed to match. White dotted muslin dresses are very pretty made in this way, with a frill of lace surrounding the yoke.

The latest style of looped skirt is not a "skeleton," but has the springs woven into a thin cotton fabric. They will wash without injury to the springs and with very little trouble, and are fast achieving a popular as well as fashionable reputation, as they save the trouble of skeleton skirt covers and all liability to accident. Two and a half and two and three-quarter yards are the usual size of the skirts at the extreme base, and four and a half yards, the whole width of a gored and trained dress skirt. Speaking of skirts, we may as well mention in this connection, that when partially gored, they are left almost plain in front, but plaited on the sides and gathered and guaged at the back. We have mentioned this change before, but repeat it at the request of several distant correspondents.

SUMMER CLOAKS AND SUITS.

The short loose *sacs* which are universally worn this season are comfortable, convenient and economical, but they are destitute of elegance. Like the shoit dresses, they are exceedingly well adapted for street wear, but they are quite out of place in conjunction with a stylish carriage and visiting toilette.

Strange to say there are no made up garments for this season suited to this purpose. The long train of a rich dress requires length, if not amplitude of drapery, and ladies are forced back upon their India and Paisley shawls, until the season comes for guaze and lace *burnous*, which promise to be as fashionable as ever.

A great effort is made to give an appearance of distinction to the new summer silk cloaks by fine and elaborate trimming, but though it is admirable in itself, it is only detail after all, and adds nothing to the grace of outline.

Very narrow folds and *rouleaux* of black satin with a fine silk embroidery braid running through the center are the most fashionable description for black silk *sacs* and paletots. Some of these have the addition of lace and some of fringe upon the edge and across the top of the sleeves.

Nearly all are trimmed lengthwise upon the back. Some with lines or narrow folds, commencing close to the back of the neck and widening out into a fan shape towards the bottom of the garments, others forming sash ends, which descend below the edge of the skirt, or form a simple barbe-like ornament for the seams.

One of the features of the new cloaks consists of narrow standing bands for the throat, scolloped out on the upper edge. These are arranged to wear with the narrow lace neck ties, which are now in vogue.

Another feature is the wide flowing sleeves, which it must be said are rather out of place in conjunction with short and close, though not tightly fitting garments. The style most in vogue is straight down the center of the back, but cut in a little upon the side seams. This shapes it a trifle without fitting it to the figure.

A very new idea in trimming, in fact the very latest, is to introduce color into the decoration of black silk paletots. The color is sometimes wrought in embroidery, mixed with black silk or jet. In other designs it forms rosettes or leaves placed at intervals upon rouleaux of black satin.

It need not be said that all these attempts at novelty of effect are in terribly bad taste, and can only have a transient vogue. Black silk paletots or cloaks are never so lady-like as when wholly black. Lace or a fine silk and jet embroidery added to narrow black satin folds or alternating with them, is really an improvement, but patches of color are inartistic to the last degree.

The Polish *sacs* are the prettiest styles in cloth for Spring promenade wear. They are made in handsome light tweeds, and trimmed only with light buttons, chased silver, opal, enamelled or the Italian cameo.

The Breton paletots, described in a previous letter, are the most distinguished for morning and seaside wear. They are made in marine blue and white cloth, and decorated with unique patterns in Breton *applique* embroidery. They will also be favorite yachting jackets, the design, instead of a scapulary and the like, being anchors and other nautical emblems, with buttons to match.

The most admired summer suits are made of delicate *chene*, or very narrow striped silk in two colors, the trimming consisting always of narrow cross-cut folds of silk in the contrasting color. The method generally adopted now is to cut the dress skirt the correct (short) length, and simulate petticoat with the trimming. Sometimes, however, the petticoat is made of white mohair, and trimmed with folds of silk to match the dress.

It may be interesting to some readers to know that there are several distinct shapes in the wide, flowing sleeves. The first and most common of them is *La Juive*, a revival of the old pagoda. The next is the Polish sleeve, which is cut straight and open to the top of the arm; the third is the *Venitienne*, which is open to just above the elbow on the inside seam; and the fourth is the Russian sleeve, which is an old military jacket cuff, dangling at the extremity.

INDIA AND PAISLEY SHAWLS.

These two kinds of shawls are always fashionable; always indicative of the social position and good taste of the wearer. Pure Cashmere shawls yearly become more scarce and difficult to obtain—the production being limited and the demand constantly increasing. The price advances with great rapidity, so fast, that a lady recently obtained for her India shawl, which had been worn six years, two hundred dollars more than she had paid for it.

It is not generally known what an immense business is done in the purchase and sale of second hand India shawls. Three-fourths of those which come to this country have been worn in India, England or France, and here again they are bought and frequently sold back again to the dealer at a trifle less, or as in the instance cited above, a trifle more than they cost.

Much depends on some trick of form or coloring which happens to affect the fashion. Sometimes black, sometimes red and sometimes white centers or lines of coloring are the rage, and if the shawl to be sold fulfils that particular condition, and is also fine and in good order it will bring nearly a new price.

Our new nobility are willing sometimes to pay a higher price for an old cashmere shawl, which has been remarkably fine, than for a new one, in order to be able to boast of it as an heirloom (!)—heaven bless them!—when probably any respected maternal ancestor they may have had considered herself well off to own a good plaid woolen one.

A large business is done in such establishments as A. T. Stewart's—in altering and remodelling old India shawls and scarfs, in supplying new centers and fringes of the fashionable color, in cleansing, darning and furnishing new bits to be inserted or new corners for them. He cannot make the entire shawl in this country, but there are girls who can embroider and make pieces or small gores which can rarely be detected even by a connoisseur. A few years ago the price of an India shawl rarely exceeded a thousand dollars, and we have heard experienced salesmen declare that beyond that price it was almost impossible to discover a shade difference in the quality. Now, they frequently reach three thousand dollars and five thousand is not an impossible sum for one shawl for one poor, weak woman's back. One would think it would break under it.

The most distinguished Paisley shawls are now made with black centers and black fringe, and many ladies are having their white centers replaced by black ones, an economical change, when the white ones have become soiled, as they can be taken out washed and used for other purposes, or a price will be allowed for them.

NOTIONS.

The newest black veils are simple squares, surrounded by an edge of real lace, the sides cut in slightly, so that the four corners form four points each finished with jet pendants, the weight of which holds the veil in its place.

"Reins," or streamers at the back are as much worn as ever, but they are now in silk, or the material trimmed, instead of ribbons, and the han

Daily Commercial

MONDAY, APRIL 29, 1867.

ATTORNEY GENERAL STANBERY, in his argument before the United States Supreme Court, last week, in support of the motion to dismiss the Mississippi and Georgia injunction bills—bills brought to thwart the people expressed in acts of Congress—though sympathizing politically with those who initiated the proceedings, used the following language, signifying an important principle: "If there is power in this Court to veto laws which the people consider wholesome and necessary, and instruct their Representatives to pass, it is high time that they should know it; but such a power has never before been invoked."

THE "*Old North State*" is a good Union paper published at Salisbury, North Carolina; that is, good for the South and under the circumstances. It views things calmly and evidently regards the future more how to live in peace and insure prosperity, than how to cherish and gratify resentments. At present it thinks the Southern people had better attend to the work of reconstruction and make the best of it; after that politics and party organization. Were it not for the leadership of STEVENS, BUTLER, ASHLEY and that sort, it would not be disinclined to accept at once the Republican party—seeing that its principles are not particularly objectionable. But in view of this leadership it is for organizing another party—with the extremes out—composed of all who can agree, North and South, under the name "National Union" or "National Republican," or any other.

SENATOR CAMERON is understood to have the Presidency on the brain; and herein we have the explanation of the sharp bargains he drove with ANDREW JOHNSON for the offices, whereby he pretty effectually unhorsed nearly the entire Pennsylvania delegation. We are assured if the vote of the Keystone State is not cast for SIMON in the next Presidential Convention, it will not be because he has not laid himself out for it, fully resolved to play high to carry his point. The Senator and "the man at the other end of the avenue" are said to be on good terms. THADDEUS STEVENS and Judge KELLEY are understood not to be entirely neutral, nor as yet pronounced supporters of MR. CAMERON'S modest pretensions. Though MR. JOHNSON was unable to help SIMON to the lion's share of the offices, it is not so clear how he can assist him further in his Presidential aspirations.

WELL-INFORMED foreign correspondents say a good many Englishmen are so disgusted with the Russian Cession that they do not declare themselves in favor of letting the territory of the Hudson's Bay Company and even Canada go, if the United States will only pay anything decent for them. Spite the forced serenity of the British press, Mr. BULL is quite unable, as yet, to understand the business. And the secresy in which it was managed; that is the mortifying part of the affair. When questioned, Lord STANLEY was forced to declare he knew nothing about it, but had to telegraph to Washington for particulars. She question occurs to the English mind—what is going to turn up next? America makes slight show in the Paris Exhibition, says a London letter, but she can frighten England from her propriety by a simple stroke of the pen.

THE Albany *Journal*, without denying the charge of corruption brought against the Legislature, maintains it should not, even if true, be made by Republican journals. Whereupon the New York *Times* remarks, if this is the discipline that is to prevail, "then the office of a party organ is a post much more contemptable than any honorable man ought to be asked or expected to fill." The *Tribune*, backed by the Union League, reverses the position; because the charge is true it holds all the more pressing is the duty to expose corruption, and call on the people to apply the remedy. Otherwise the party will be made to bear the odium that properly attaches to the corruptionists. Which is the better organ, the journal that denounces, or the one that seeks to hide corruption? At Harrisburg, as at Albany, there is a Republican journal which would stifle expression—thus give perpetual license to the corruptionists—and make the party bear the odium. Without a word of rebuke for those who sell their votes, it manifests great concern for the "honest men" who will suffer from a repetition of the charge. Rogues, ever since the world began, have attempted to hide behind honest men—a trick they will avail themselves of just as long as the hush policy can be enforced. But honest men have nothing to fear from an exposure of corruption in the Legislature, and the interest which the rogues manifest for them is the evidence of how much they fear their own rascality will be exposed. The time has come, however, for the sifting process, and it is to be hoped that at least a majority of the rogues will, in future, be compelled to remain outside the State Capitol.

THE PURITANS.

In noticing the invidious use of the terms Puritan and Plymouth-rock, by the Pittsburgh *Post*, we understood them to be so used, as representatives of political ideas. We proceeded upon that supposition, the article of the *Post* being a mere tirade against THAD. STEVENS and the Republican party. But by its Saturday's issue, we discover that we were entirely mistaken, and that the terms were used in their ecclesiastical significancy. In other words, that while the *Post's* article was in form a terrific onslaught on THAD. STEVENS, its sharpest sting, couched in the epithets referred to, was meant to be given to New England theology. What one took to be democratic railing was nothing but a catholic feature in orthodoxy, which concludes with the following remarkable confession of faith:

"We have more respect for the Mormons who only transgress a portion of the decalogue, than we have for the religion of New England, which strikes the whole christian system, by denying the second person of the Trinity."

We decline to discuss, with the *Post*, the subject of New England theology, yet we are free to admit that the above confession indicates rather strength of faith than sound morals.

But we must give it some information about the Puritans. HUME makes three classes of them. First, Puritans of the State. Second, Puritans of the church, and third, Puritans of doctrine. The first were those who stood by the laws of the land in opposition to the arbitrary power of the king. A large proportion of these were the staunchest church men. The second class were those who discarded many of the ceremonies and rites of the English church, and the third were those who were distinguished for their profession of the earliest Reformers. Mr. HUME, who cannot be suspected of partiality to such people, says, "they held the highest principles of civil liberty." One of their most able and decided opponents concentrated all the bitterness of his hostility to them in one brief declaration, charging them with holding "vile republican principles." Another writer says, "their large views of civil government were sometimes imputed to them as a crime, by their courtly adversaries." It was the correspondence of *political* principles that give the Puritans of England the name of Republicans, and it is the same, that secures to Republicans now the name of Puritans.

MR. HUME further says of them, that "the precious spark of liberty was kindled and preserved by the Puritans alone, and it was to this sect that the English owe the whole freedom of their constitution." And it is to the same hereditary spirit, that New England is indebted for the honor of having resisted tyranny in the American revolution. And the opposition of all sorts of aristocrats, in church and State, has been directed against them, because, as HALLAM, the philosophic historian, says of the Puritans, "*they grounded the legitimacy of government on the Republican principle of popular consent.*"

It is easy, therefore, to see why the term Puritan should, to certain kinds of modern politicians, be as odious as the term Republican was in the days of LAUD and the CHARLESES. In its purely political significancy—to say nothing of the religious antipathy of the *Post*—Puritanism is a hated idea by all abettors of slavery. No papers have rung the changes on the name so constantly as the Richmond papers did during the rebellion and since. If they have any rivals they are such papers as the New York *Freeman's Journal* and those of similar proclivities. But the noble history of the name, as the representative of political ideas, makes it easy for the loyal Republican Union party to bear it. Meant to be ignominious by those who know nothing about its real significancy, it is in fact an honorable testimony to the Republican party.

Who Will Control the Negro Vote in the South?

We have been permitted to see a letter from an intelligent colored man in Alabama, which presents views on the question of the negro vote at the South, which it may be well for Northern men to look in the face. We make a few extracts:

"You ask 'How will the negro vote?' I do not profess to speak as an oracle or prophet, but I can give you the result of my observations during a Southern residence of two years.

"I do not wish to alarm you when I say that the South will *control* the negro vote. But *how?* She will control it by the adoption of *Northern ideas*, and by a wide departure from her former habits and customs respecting the colored man. To control it in any *other* way is among the things impossible. In the southern efforts to conciliate the freedmen you cannot have failed to notice that their *fatal efforts* in that direction have been characterized by a strong leaning toward the principles of the *extreme* Northern *Radicals*. Vide Wade Hampton's speech at the convention of black and white men at Columbia, S. C. Said he, 'are we not *citizens* of the same State?' e.g. 'Are we not wife and brother?'

* * * * * * *

"The situation is just this: The Reconstruction bill has cut off all hopes from any source save that of treating the black man as a man, and the bitterest rebel acknowledges the necessity of cutting loose from former ideas and prejudices, and of entering upon a new and higher civilization. We are about to witness another verification of the old proverb that '*extremes often meet.*' If the South, in the course of a few years, does not vie with the North in her efforts to friend the black man, then like priest against infidelity. Grant that they be *selfish* efforts, and yet the rule of cause and effect will regulate things. Every man wishes happiness and prosperity for himself and family, and he will *recognize* the man who gives him sympathy and aid. They may be fooled in the choice of candidates, but the manner elected by their votes will have to be *uncommonly* circumspect and upright if he would desire a second election. They will be compelled to take the 'lesser of two evils' far some time to come in the matter of law and State affairs. In reference to municipal and State affairs, 'There are *none good; no, not one.*' They must support the *least* obnoxious man. As to the 'Union party' of the South, it is a myth.

"The *white* vote will not be a *unit*. Aside from the question of Unionism, some man will be found at every election, who from his desire for office, will promise colored voters his services if they will support him. These, with his white friends, will be certain to put him in office. He will have to make his promises good if he expects or desires a re-election.

"There is no evidence that colored men are going to clamor for office. The universal desire among them is for light, more light. They know they are ignorant, and I regard that as a hopeful sign.

"In a Presidential election, I firmly believe, they would support any Northern man from Charles Sumner to Vallandigham."

Independent Order of Good Templars.

In 1851, this Temperance organization, now so popular and so wide-spread, had an obscure origin in one of the small towns in Western New York. For a few years after it was instituted little was heard of the society, but for the past twelve years its progress has been steadily onward, until it now has Grand Lodges in all the States of the Union, but five; also in all the British Provinces, with upwards of one million members all pledged to total abstinence and prohibition. As an instance of the growth of the Order, we may mention that in 1863 there were less than thirty Lodges or societies in all Pennsylvania; now there are three hundred of these Lodges in this Commonwealth, and we are informed by one of the Grand Lodge officials that these are but six counties at present in our State, without any Lodges, and to these the Grand Lodge lecturers have been directed to go, and organize Lodges in each of them at once, so that at the annual session of the Grand Lodge, which is to be held in Allegheny City, commencing on June 15th, the Grand Lodge officers may be able to report the Order established in every county. Rapid as has been the increase of the Order in Pennsylvania, it has been equally successful in other States, from Maine to California. In Michigan there are four hundred Lodges.

The session of the Grand Lodge, to come off as stated, will call together not less than five hundred delegates from the various Lodges of the State, and doubtless a portion of the time will be devoted to public meetings in the Halls and churches when the orators of the Order will have an opportunity of addressing the public generally. Every subordinate Lodge is entitled to send one representative to the Grand Lodge. Every Lodge having one hundred members on the 30th of April is entitled to send two representatives, and one for each additional fifty members. The coming Grand Lodge session, owing to the great increase of the Order during the past year, will be one of great importance, and at the proper time full reports of the proceedings will appear in the COMMERCIAL.

IT seems generally conceded that Mr. Beckwith, the Chief Commissioner for the United States to the Paris Exposition, is about as bad an official mistake as can well be imagined. He may mean well enough, but he is in the unfortunate situation of a man who does not know whether it would be more to his credit to resign or to hold on and complete the dead failure he has thus far made. The foundation of Mr. Bigelow's fault, in indicating Mr. Beckwith for the position, was the fact that Mr. Beckwith had lived for twenty years in France, and had lost pretty nearly all the American characteristics and sympathies he ever had. A live, energetic Yankee, fresh from home and brimfull of national enthusiasm, would have far better represented the interests of the country and have done us, as a people, infinitely more credit.

AMONG the universal miscellany of attraction which crystalizes about the great Exposition, the drinking saloons peculiar to different nationalities receive a large share of attention and patronage. The special fancy among the fast young gentlemen of Paris is Messrs. Spier and Pond's Australian counter, where convivial beverages and other refreshments are served by a bevy of pretty English bar maids. A frightful amount of flirtation is carried on with these fair damsels, who, says a correspondent, will get along very well "when they have learned that a franc and a half is not one and sixpence, and that when a Frenchman asks for Madeira he means Sherry."

THE fact that Maximilian offered to capitulate on the condition he would be permitted to leave the country unharmed, and that the Liberal (how liberal!) General declined to grant the terms, proves the existence of an extreme purpose towards the usurper, and that it was well for his friends to apply to Mr. Seward to save his head. The latest accounts represent Seward's messager in search of Juarez, who evidently is disposed to carry things with a pretty high hand. Should he not be found in time, the head of Max, may go equally high.

RECORDER HACKETT, in New York, in these times of cruptive criminality, is setting a good example in dealing with criminals. Last week he sentenced a man convicted of arson, to imprisonment for life, and two others, convicted of robbery under aggravated circumstances, to twenty years. The beauty of these penalties is, they followed close on the commission of the crimes. It is to be hoped this system of administering justice will not be confined to New York.

AN Æronautical Society recently met in London, with the Duke of Argyle at its head. Experiments are constantly making, and many cling to the belief that traveling through the air will be as common as on the sea. Some of the best men in England support the experiments, and entertain the belief. The Duke of Sutherland has offered a reward of one hundred pounds to any one who by mechanical means will fly to the top of Stafford House.

THE fact that ten thousand tailors are on a strike in Paris is interpreted to mean the failure of the great expectations concerning the Exposition, and possibly the forerunner of other complications in the affairs of France. With war threatened by Prussia, the Red Republicans organizing and the working classes disturbed, something like a volcano may be said to be under the Empire.

VIRGINIA VS. WEST VIRGINIA.—The Richmond *Enquirer* says: Some of the Southwest Virginia Redstrings are advocating annexation to West Virginia to escape negro votes. It would be a good idea to annex the whole State to West Virginia. We would thus get into the Union, and according to some of the legal doctors, get rid of the State debt at the same time.

SENATOR NYE and the Hon. Wm. D. Kelley will shortly depart for the South on a stumping tour. Both are good speakers and fair representatives of the more radical Republicans. Probably better exponents of these doctrines could not have been found.

MR. FRANK COWAN, son of ex-Senator Cowan, has been appointed Secretary to the President to sign land warrants. Any old clothes!

WHAT PITTSBURGH MUST COMPETE WITH.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The following is an exact copy of a letter received by a very large and substantial house in Chicago, and is worthy the consideration of the operatives of our mills and commended to the public at large.

GENTLEMEN:—I shall be much obliged to you to know the prices of Refined Iron, offered me from store, New York, April 25th. I add forty cents per one hundred pounds freight by canal and lake, and figure on one hundred pounds laid down in Chicago.

Pittsburgh, to meet these prices, must sell as follows, adding freight to Chicago at forty-five cents per one hundred pounds:

	New York.	Pittsburgh.
Bar Iron, ⅜ to 4-5⅝ to 1..	$4 64	$4 19
" ⅜ to 1⅛ to 1..	4 64	4 19
" ⅜ to 1¼ to 1..	4 64	4 19
Horse Shoe, ⅜ to 1 inch....	5 64	5 19
Sq. and ⅞ round and sq'r..	4 64	4 19
1 to 1⅛ "	4 94	4 45
1 and 9-16 "	4 87	4 45
1 and 7-16 "	5 31	4 92
5-16 "	5 53	5 08
3-8 "	5 99	5 44
5-16 "	7 09	6 64
⅜ Hoop, No. 20....	8 87	8 42
" No. 22....	8 41	7 99

And so on through other sizes. You will see that bar iron costs about six per cent. less than four and a half cents, Pittsburgh rates. But observe that their bar iron line includes one to six by three-eighths to one, and the classifications on various sizes makes a large difference in favor of New York. On some sizes of iron you will notice the difference as compared with Pittsburgh four and a half cent rates, is very heavy; for example, five-eighths, three quarters and seven-eighths round and square, some fifty per cent., and much greater in some of the smaller sizes, and on small hoops.

New York beats Philadelphia all to pieces now, and as navigation is opened, New York has a chance at the lake trade, and I look at less than forty cents per hundred pounds freight, probably at thirty-three or thirty-five cents. We pay fifty-five cents from Philadelphia and sixty cents from Troy, all rail, and thirty-five cents from Ohio. Freights are entirely too high from Pittsburg, and we will do so much tax on your trade in favor of other points.

Now, the question comes up, what are we to do in the face of these facts? Will the operatives continue to pursue their present suicidal course, and keep the legitimate trade of Pittsburgh to other points, when, after a while, it may be difficult to persuade it back again? They ought to see that we can't pay old prices and compete with figures as above. They *must* submit to the inevitable force of circumstances and logic of events. They seem to look at their employers as the power against which they have to contend, and not at the prices of trade acting upon their employers and capital. The working men must soon learn the fact that this point, to meet the demands of trade successfully, must be confided to capital and labor. Our iron market next fall at four cents per pound, or possibly at three and three-fourths cents. To do this, labor in *all* departments, from the production of the raw material to its finished state, *must* come down, and where it will go to, I know not, you *must* stare it in the face eventually. Just now there is a margin in nails and hoops, but how long will it be so? But a little while, when we shall all be in the same boat." Then we can all sing the same chorus, "Poor old hog, you must die."

IRON MANUFACTURER.

PURE WHITE LEAD.

White Lead, all grades;
Flaxseed Oil and Spirits Turpentine;
Copal and Japan Varnishes;
Mixed Liquid Paints;
Dry Paints, all colors.

Paints, Sand and Varnish Brushes.

We have just received our spring stock of the above articles, which we will sell at prices that should induce all to call and see us before purchasing elsewhere.

McCLARRAN & McKENNAN, Druggists,
85 Market st., corner Diamond near Fifth.

Headquarters for Patent Medicines, wholesale and retail. Sole depot for Rev. E. A. Wilson's Consumption Remedy.

CONSUMPTION.

This scourge of humanity, bane of civilization, with despotic sway has insinuated itself into all classes, grades and conditions of life. Neither age, sex nor rank is exempt from its ravages. Its victims are daily falling upon terrible and hourly broadening fields. Some of the prominent symptoms are: Cough, Expectoration, Pain in the Side, Difficulty of Breathing, Hectic Fever, Night Sweats, Sensation of Tightness about the Lungs and Chest, Darting Pains in the Side and Back, Exhaustion, and a general depression of the whole nervous system. It is satisfactorily stated that one-fifth of the inhabitants of this country and Europe die of Consumption. As the disease has been more thoroughly studied, and its nature less understood, there is no disease upon which exists a greater diversity of opinion, and no disease which has more completely baffled all medical skill and research. Those suffering from this dread disease, or any of its concomitants, should lose no time in procuring themselves of the proper Remedy, in order that they may by its prompt agency, and be restored to health.

The Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON'S Prepared Prescription for the cure of CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, and all THROAT and LUNG AFFECTIONS, has now been in use over ten years with the most marked success.

The Remedy, prepared under Mr. Wilson's personal supervision, also a pamphlet containing the original Prescription, with full and explicit directions for preparation and use, together with a short history of its cures, may be obtained of the following reliable Druggists in this State, viz:

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CLOSING OUT OF A
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Wholesale and Retail.

The undersigned would announce to their friends and the general public, that they have removed the balance of their stock to the THIRD STORY of the Building No. 137 Wood street, lately occupied as supplied by us, where we will CLOSE OUT the remainder of our Goods. We offer GREAT BARGAINS in

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TAILORS' TRIMMINGS,
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☞ Country Merchants, Dealers, and all in want of Clothing, should call soon.

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100 kegs Summer Packed Butter,
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750 cases Canned Peaches and Tomatoes,
3000 bush halves, quarters and sliced Dried Peaches, in bbls and bags,
1500 bush Ohio Dried Apples,
40 casks prime New Currants,
100 bbls Flint Hominy,
100 bxs Dobbin's Electric Soap,
25 tons baled Hay,
50 bbls Yellow Onions,
300 bbls Peachblow Potatoes,
100 bags Marshall's fine Salt,
20 bbls Wilcox's Ch. mpagne Cider,
25 bbls small Soup Beans,
200 doz Cincinnati Corn Brooms,
50 bbls Small Dried Fruit,

We call particular attention to the trade to our large stock of Dried Fruit which we offer low in round lots. Our Champagne Cider is very fine drink, free from drugs and alcohol.

Receiving daily Eggs, Butter, Poultry, Potatoes, Apples and all kinds of Country produce, for sale by L. H. VOIGT & CO.

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IN GREAT VARIETY FOR THE
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MANUFACTURE EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
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Particular attention paid to cutting
BOX BOARDS FOR WINDOW GLASS.
ALSO,
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A full stock of the above on hand and for sale at the lowest prices. All orders promptly attended to.
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PEACH BLOW POTATOES,
Just received at 360 LIBERTY STREET.
TTHS VAN GORDER & SHEPARD.

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$200 per month and expenses paid, Male or Female Agents, to introduce a new and useful Invention, of absolute utility in every household. Agents preferring to work on commission can earn from $20 to $50 per day. For full particulars enclose stamp, and address
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W. W. ANDERSON,
Manufacturer of Pearl Barley, Oat Meal and Corn Meal, Rye Flour and Chopping Feed.
Orders delivered in either City, Free of Charge. Grain of all kinds Chopped and Corn Shelled, on short notice, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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(Successors to John Murdoch, Jr.) NURSERYMEN AND FLORISTS, Pittsburgh, Pa., solicit attention to their extensive stock of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Evergreens, Grape Vines and Greenhouse Plants. ☞ Pittsburgh and Oakland Passenger Cars run to the Greenhouse every fifteen minutes.

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BE DECEIVED
By flourishing advertisements of LOW PRICED Machines, as by patronizing such you only throw your money away, but buy a GROVER & BAKER, at No. 18 FIFTH STREET. nov9

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INVISIBLE
EMPRESS TRAIL SKIRT,
THE NEW SHAPE FOR
SPRING, 1867,
IN
J. W. BRADLEY'S
DUPLEX ELLIPTIC
(OR DOUBLE SPRING)
SKIRTS,

The Handsomest and most Comfortable Style yet Introduced.

(*SEE ALL FASHION MAGAZINES.*)

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ALL PARTIES INTERESTED IN
STEAM PUMPS,
Are invited to call at the Store of Messrs. BAILEY, FARREL & CO., 107 Smithfield street, and see IN OPERATION the latest, best and cheapest of these popular machines, the
RODIER PATENT,
Manufactured by the Easthampton Pump and Engine Co.
SAMUEL WILLISTON, President,
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General Agent, Springfield, Massachusetts.

PROPOSALS FOR
Building the Seminary at Clarion.

SEALED PROPOSALS for Building the Seminary at Clarion, will be received by the Secretary of the Board of Trustees, until 12 o'clock, M., MONDAY, May 20th, 1867.

The Building to be of Brick, 60x100 feet, three stories high. Plans, specifications and detail drawings can be seen at the First National Bank of Clarion.

MILES BEATY, Secretary.
Clarion, Pa., April 26, 1867.

FOR
RESTAURANTS AND SALOONS.
Wine Coolers, Toddy Mixers, Liquor Muddlers, Lemon Squeezers, Segar Lighters, Smoking Sets, Imitation Ice, Soda Fountains, Ice Pitchers, Liquor Strainers, Pewter Mugs, Porcelain-Lined Water Coolers, the best article in use, Cork Screws, Cork Pins, Bottle Brushes, Champagne Knives, Sug r Spoons, at the People's Housefurnishing Emporium, 124 WOOD STREET, South Side, Five Doors from Fifth street. Sign of the "Coffee Pot."
CALL FOR A CATALOGUE.
W. W. BRADSHAW.
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IMPORTANT TO MACHINISTS.
The Mystic Iron Works,
OF MYSTIC BRIDGE, CONN., OFFER FOR SALE
IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS,
Their entire stock of MACHINERY, TOOLS and STOCK, containing every thing appertaining to a large MARINE and GENERAL MACHINE SHOP and FLANGE SHOP, BLACKSMITH SHOP and BOILER SHOP, consisting of Lathes, Planers, Upright and Horizontal Drills, of Corliss's pattern, Reamers, Taps, Drills, Arbors, Forcing Machines, Wood Lathe, Wood Planer, Wood Mortising and Tenoning Machine, Upright and Horizontal Boring Machine, Punches, Shears, Hanging Drills, Lathe Dogs, Planer Jacks, Cast Iron Chucks, Wrought Iron Chucks, Babbitt Metal Chucks, Tap Handles, Blow and Pipe, McKenzie's largest Patent Punching and Shearing Machine, Upright and Horizontal Boring Machine, Planer Tools, Planer Tracks, and large quantities of Iron and Steel Tools necessary for all branches of Machine, Boiler and Flanging Shops. Also, Steam Engines, 25 to 50 feet Posts, 20 to 40 feet Arms, capable of lifting 10 to 15 tons; also, 1 Yard Shears for bolting 60 feet, with Rolls, Blocks, Hoisting Machine (Harian & Hollingsworth's pattern), Shears for handling and lifting 75 tons; also, 12 sets Marine Engine Patterns, and Drawings of the latest and most improved designs, from 16x16 to 44x48, single, double, upright, inclined and horizontal. Also, Hoisting and Portable Engines and Hoisting Cables. Also, Stock of Iron and Steel, Files, Boiler and Screw Taps, Brass Fittings, Pipe Fittings, 4 new Portable Engines, 1 new Propeller Wheel 12 feet in diameter; 1 Fine Boiler, 12x24, &c., &c.

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CLOTHES WRINGERS,
CLOTHES MANGLES,
CLOTHES HORSES,
TOWEL RACKS,
CLOTHES BASKETS,
CLOTHES LINES,
CLOTHES HOOKS,
CLOTHES HAMPERS,
And close net prices, at the People's Housefurnishing Emporium, 124 WOOD STREET, South Side, Five doors above Fifth street. Call for a Catalogue.
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FOR SALE—COUNTRY RESIDENCE—Beautifully situated on the second bank in the Borough of Rochester, Pa., commanding a fine view of the Ohio river, and within three minutes' walk of the railroad station; trains for Pittsburgh nearly every hour. Contains Eight Rooms, with Washhouse, Stable, Carriage-house and other outbuildings; about one acre of ground, and plenty of fruit. Price low. Possession given immediately. For further particulars address CHAS. B. HURST, Rochester, Pa.

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CHECKS, DRAFTS, NOTES, BILL and LETTER HEADS, &c., done in all styles.

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Manufacturers of every description of
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WIRE ROPE,
For Inclined Planes, Mines, all kinds of heavy hoisting, Ferries, Stays and Guys, Sawmills, Sash Cord, &c. Also, for sale by the Agent, a full assortment constantly kept on hand for elevators in stores and for other uses. For further information or circular apply to the manufacturers,
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Constantly on hand; quality warranted. Liberal inducements to parties buying in lots.
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Respectfully, yours, &c.,
MERSEROLE & LIBBY,
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300 BARRELS IN STORE,
And for sale by
D. WALLACE,
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TARPAULINS, WAGON COVERS, TENTS AND AWNINGS.
Made of heavy Duck, nearly new. Will be sold at about one-third the original cost.
ROBERT F. WEDDELL,
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ICE CREAM FREEZERS,
ICE CREAM CANS,
ICE CREAM SPOONS,
ICE CHESTS,
SOAP-STONE GRIDDLES,
WATER FILTERS,
In great variety at the PEOPLE'S HOUSEFURNISHING EMPORIUM, No. 124 WOOD STREET, Sign of the Coffee Pot, five doors above Fifth street, south side. Call for a Catalogue.
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PITTSBURGH BANK FOR SAVINGS, formerly the
Dime Savings Institution,
No. 67 FOURTH STREET, nearly opposite the Bank of Pittsburgh. Chartered in 1862.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Open daily from 9 o'clock, and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock; and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock.
Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office, gratis.
This Institution especially offers to those whose earnings are limited, the opportunity to accumulate by small deposits, easily saved, a sum which will be a resource when needed, and bearing interest instead of remaining unproductive.
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TO OIL WELL BORERS.
The LOUISIANA PETROLEUM AND MINING COMPANY, of New Orleans, are desirous of contracting with a thoroughly experienced and reliable operator in the above business, to SINK ONE OR MORE OIL WELLS on their territory in the Parish of Caddo, Louisiana, on liberal rate and price per foot, to a depth of from six to eight hundred feet, as may be determined upon hereafter. A first-class engine, with all necessary tools, tubing, casing, cables, &c., to be furnished at cost, and as cheap as possible, and all the requisite appliances, under a good shed, are now on the ground, together with commodious buildings for the use of the workmen. Address
the subscriber with terms, &c., New Orleans, Box No. 2240. Letters will be received by the COMPANY, No. 26 Carondelet street.
G. G. FIELDS, Secretary.
New Orleans, April 19, 1867.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.
By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny county, the undersigned Executor and Administrator, of T. M. Hartman, late of said county, deceased, will offer at Public Sale, on
TUESDAY, MAY 14, 1867,
On the premises, at 10 o'clock, A. M., all that certain
Tract of Land,
Situate in Collins township, bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning on the northwest side of the Ohio river, and within three minutes' walk of the railroad station; thence by said land south 40½ degrees west 525 5-100 feet to the Allegheny river at low water mark; thence down said river by the meanders thereof, north 50 deg. 30 min. west 52-100 feet to the line of land now or late of Peter Mowry, deceased; thence by said land south 40 deg. 30 min. east 553 feet to the Allegheny River; thence by said river, and the line of said farm now or late of Peter Mowry, deceased, north 50 deg. 30 min. west 342 52-100 feet to the line of land now or late of Samuel Cunningham, deceased; thence by said land north 40 deg. 30 min. east 553 feet to the Ohio river, the place of beginning, containing 4 Acres, 65 24-100 Perches, more or less.

Terms of sale—one-half cash upon confirmation of sale, and the remaining one-half in one year from that date, secured by bond and mortgage. Stamps and conveyancing to be paid by the purchaser.

DAVID RINEHART,
J. A. HARTIN,
Administrators of T. M. Hartman, deceased.
J. S. FERGUSON, Auctioneer,
No. 89 Fifth street.

ICE, ICE.
WATCH FOR THE WAGON,
The undersigned, successors to K. BLAIR, respectfully solicit a liberal share of the old customers and the public generally for their
SUPERIOR DUQUESNE ICE,
Which they will furnish promptly and at LIBERAL RATES. Wagons running in both cities. All orders left at KENNEDY & LATHROP'S, 43 Federal street, Allegheny, will receive prompt attention.
J. A. DIEBOLD & CO.

I cheerfully recommend my successors to my friends and the public generally for their ability and promptness in endeavoring to please their patrons.
K. BLAIR.

ISAAC CRAIG,
OUT-LET SAW MILL,
Foot of Craig St., Allegheny City.
Keeps constantly on hands a large stock of seasoned
Window Frame Stuff,
Sub-cellar Frames,
Sills, Plates,
Scantling, Decking,
Boards and Rubbing Plank,
Sprouting,
Battens, Lath, &c.
He will fill orders for sawed stuff with promptness and dispatch. tf

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On any of the Fine Iron Steamers of the "National Steam Navigation Company's" Line,
EVERY SATURDAY,
Passage Lower and Accommodations equal to any line to be Secured and Cabin Plans seen at the office of
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FRESH ARRIVAL OF
FISH.
ONE THOUSAND PACKAGES,
BBLS. HF. BBLS. QR. BBLS. AND KITTS,
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FOR SALE LOW BY
J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
Nos. 130 and 132 Second street.

COLHOUN & EDWARDS,
IMPORTERS OF
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Offer for sale in store here, and in bond in New York and Philadelphia, and to arrive,
Common and Refined Soda Ash
Of Hutchinson's, Kurtz's, Crossfield's, Johnson's and Gamble's make, highly carbonated for glass manufacture.
Caustic Soda Ash,
For soap and paper manufacture.
BLEACHING POWDERS.
Cruce and Refined NITRATE SODA.
CAUSTIC SODA, BICARB SODA.
SAL SODA, MANGANESE, for Glass and Steel manufacture.
HUNGARIAN BLACK LEAD, double hammer brand.
ARSENIC, ALUM, lump and ground.
SAL AMMONIA, BORAX, COPPERAS, &c., &c.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 95 Water and 122 First St.

NOTICE—TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE ERIE CANAL COMPANY.—By an act approved March 29th, 1867, the Erie Canal Company is authorized to enlarge their canal to such a size as they may deem expedient.

The Act authorizes the increase of the capital stock to $1,500,000, and authorizes the Company to receive in payment for subscriptions to stock any bonds, judgments or other indebtedness of the company. The act further provides that "When the present indebtedness of the company or three-fourths of the same shall have been converted into capital stock, the

The Daily Commercial

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

M. Boudeon, of Paris, by combining sun cotton with ammonia has succeeded in producing a powder arising from spontaneous combustion by the bursting of the mass.

The holders of the bonds of the Mexican Republic are said to be pleased because Mr. Seward does not accept Count Sartorius' credentials. Romulo Sierretti, the OCEAN OF LIFE, OR EVERY INCH A SAILOR.

Miss Indiana Jerkins.....Mumm Sicerretti,
The Only Benefit of W. H. Leak. Immense bill in preparation.

VARIETIES THEATER,
PENN STREET, near St. Clair street.
TO-NIGHT, the exciting melo-drama entitled THE BROKEN SWORD; or, THE DEMIBROB OF THE PYRENEES. MLLE. LAURENT, The Boquet of Beauty, and the inimitable Comedy Corps in a magnificent Olio of Song, Dance, Jokes, &c., &c.
REDUCTION OF PRICES.
Orchestra Seats.....50c | Parquette.....35c
Gallery.....25c | Private Boxes.....$4 00

MASONIC HALL.
FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY.
COMMENCING
Tuesday Evening, April 30.
Open every night after, and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.
THE WONDER AND MARVEL OF THE AGE.
MAGNIFICENT AND DIVINE,
THE GREAT
Apocalypse Illustrated.
THE BOOK OF
Revelations Unsealed.
The Visions of Saint John
Opened to View, in Fifty Splendid Moving Tableaux Dissolvents, showing What Saint John saw when he Looked in Heaven and
Heaven Was Opened!
As described by him in the Book of Revelations, commencing with the vision of the Throne of God, the CANDLESTICKS, and ending with the Vision of the
DAY OF JUDGMENT!
The whole comprising the ENTIRE VISIONS related in the Book of Revelations, and presenting to view the Grandest and
SUBLIME & STARTLING SPECTACLES
Vouchsafed to Man, and only revealed to St. John, "before Sleeping," that the world through him might learn of the things that
MUST COME TO PASS,
AND PREPARE FOR THE
GREAT DAY OF HIS WRATH
WHEN NONE SHALL BE ABLE TO STAND.
Tickets, 25 cents, to all parts of the Hall. No half price.
Exhibition WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 2½ o'clock, when Children will be admitted for 15 cents each.
Doors open Evenings at 7 o'clock; commence at a quarter to eight. Afternoons, 2 o'clock; commence at 2½.
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Sole Proprietor and Manager.
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Parties desirous of procuring McFARLAND'S GROVE for Picnics, &c., will apply at No. 6 Smithfield street, to
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JAMES THACKERAY,
63 DIAMOND ALLEY, OR 66 VIRGIN ALLEY.
Merchants and others wishing their bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the Commercial Office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city, and have the exclusive use of the same.

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Special attention devoted to
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DEALER IN
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General Stationery,
Fancy Soaps and Fancy Goods.
Also, General Agent for the PITTSBURGH DAILY COMMERCIAL, containing the largest amount of reading matter of any paper in the State. oct8

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WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
PERIODICALS, STATIONERY, &c.
Penknives manufactured by the Pittsburgh Cutlery Co., Rochester, Pa.
Agent for the PITTSBURGH DAILY COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTANT
TO THE AFFLICTED.
Holmes' Great Sanitary Tonic,
A tried and sure remedy for Indigestion, Heartburn, Acidity of the Stomach and Costiveness. It gives Life and Vigor to the whole System.
Holmes' Rheumatic Compound
This Compound is the most valuable medicine for Rheumatism that has ever been introduced. It is a sure cure in every case, and has conferred untold blessing upon thousands.
To those afflicted with Ague we would call their attention to the Celebrated
HOLMES' AGUE MIXTURE,
A preparation which has never failed to produce a permanent cure, when all preparations have failed to produce the desired effect.
HOLMES' CELEBRATED
MAGIC PLASTER,
A remedy for Cuts, Sprains, Bruises and Pains in the Side and Back. It is the best preparation ever offered to the public, and will rely on its own merits for recommendation.
These Medicines were prepared by the late Dr. S. H. HOLMES, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and used by him in his practice for a number of years with the greatest success, and now defies competition.
The Medicines are Prepared and Manufactured by the Proprietor.
J. R. HOLMES,
33 Ohio Street, Allegheny,
And sold by all respectable Druggists in the country. Still Office, Pittsburgh, may each part be addressed to these sources, and the health and happiness, and that of Posterity, depends upon prompt use of a reliable remedy.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, established upwards of 18 years, prepared by
H. T. HELMBOLD,
Druggist, 594 Broadway, New York, and 104 South Tenth street, Philadelphia, Pa. eod

METCALFE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS are fast becoming the standard Medicine of the day. No family should be without them, as they are invaluable, having often prevented serious illness by their timely use. JOSEPH FLEMING, Agent, 84 Market street.

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GROVER & BAKER
No. 1 and No. 9 MACHINES, as the best for their purposes. Call and examine them at
H. RIDDLE,
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HOLLMAN'S IMPERIAL WINE VINEGAR. Pure Olive Oil, for table use; Bordeaux Extract of Beef; Kosher Dried Beef; Sardines, &c. Also, a full assortment of Canned Fruits and Vegetables, in store and for sale by
LEWIS & M'CLURE, Grocers,
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POCKET AND TABLE CUTLERY, MECHANICS' TOOLS, HEAVY HARDWARE,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
ALSO,
LEATHER BELTING.
52 WOOD STREET,
(SIGN OF THE PADLOCK),
PITTSBURGH, PA.

F. H. LAUFMAN.....WM. LAUFMAN.
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Importers and

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

CITY COUNCILS.—The regular monthly meeting of the City Councils will be held this evening.

NEW BOAT SOLD.—The Undine Boat Club of this city have disposed of their barge "Albatross."

OVERCOAT STOLEN.—Some thief entered the room of Mr. J. Kendricks, in Red Lion Hotel, on Friday night, and took therefrom a valuable overcoat.

WILL COMPETE.—The Hope Fire Company, of Allegheny, announce their willingness to compete for the Peter Hope Carriage at the coming Soldiers' Monumental Fair.

RECOVERED.—Rev. Father Hickey, of St. Paul's Cathedral, who has been confined with a severe attack of sickness at the Mercy Hospital for two months past, has entirely recovered.

GEN. ALEX. HAYS.—In a conspicuous place upon the Soldiers' Monument of Venango county, located on the public square, Franklin, is recorded the name of the gallant General Alexander Hays, of this city, who fell in the battle of the Wilderness.

COLORS AWARDED.—The handsome set of boat colors offered by the Howard Boat Club, to the organization which disposed of the greatest number of tickets to their ball, was awarded to the Duquesne Club, they having sold one hundred and ninety tickets.

STRAY HORSES RECOVERED.—The two horses which strayed from the premises of Mr. Blackburn, Superintendent of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, about a week since, were found astray yesterday on the farm of Mr. Hutchinson, on Squirrel Hill, and returned to the owner.

CHURCH DEDICATION.—The new Ames' Methodist Episcopal church, Rev. W. F. Lauck, pastor, on the corner of Third and Ferry streets, was dedicated yesterday morning with appropriate services to the worship of Almighty God. Bishop Thompson delivered a sermon in the evening.

BRAKEMAN KILLED.—A man named W. J. Gilbert, employed as a brakeman on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, was killed on Saturday morning, near Akron, Indiana, by falling from a freight train under the wheels, which passed over him.

WALTON ENGINE HOUSE.—The new engine house of the Walton Hose Company, of East Birmingham, is nearly completed. It is a very handsome frame edifice of two stories, surmounted with a cupola of architectural beauty, in which is placed an alarm bell.

MAN FOUND DROWNED.—Coroner Clawson received a dispatch yesterday from McKeesport, stating that the body of an unknown man had been found floating in the Monongahela river, near that place. The Coroner left yesterday afternoon to hold an inquest on the body, and will return this morning.

FATAL ACCIDENT—MAN KILLED.—The following telegraphic dispatch was received at this office Saturday noon: "OIL CITY, PA., April 27th, 1867.—Jefferson Forde, an employee of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, was killed this morning opposite this place, by an embankment caving on him. His remains were sent home for burial.

TOBACCO STOLEN.—On Saturday night, some thief or thieves stole from the tobacco kiln in the rear of James Murphy's tobacco warehouse, at No. 202 Liberty street, between St. Clair and Sixth streets, five cuddles of tobacco. Notice of the robbery was given to the Mayor's police, and search for the thieves or the stolen tobacco has been discovered.

DELEGATES ELECTED.—At a meeting of the Crystal Spring Division, No. 31, Sons of Temperance, held on Saturday evening, the following members were elected delegates to represent them in the County Council over, to be held in this city to-morrow: John Wilhelm, Jr., W. H. Evans, Horace S. Swancon, Wm. D. Vanhorn and Harry Kirkland.

NIGHT MESSAGES.—As will be seen by the card of Saml. L. Gilson, Manager, the Western Union Telegraph Company now send night messages over their lines, and deliver the same the succeeding morning at greatly reduced rates. For example, a message of twenty words from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia (forty words from and a message of one hundred and twenty words will be transmitted for *ninety cents*.

HEARING TO-DAY.—Edward Wilkes, the man who was arrested for robbing injured passengers on the train which was wrecked on the Pan Handle Railroad, in Washington county, a month or two since, will have a hearing this afternoon before Justice Grayson, of Washington county. Wilkes, it will be remembered, was brought to this city for a hearing, and the robbery being committed in Washington county, he was sent there.

RELIEF FOR THE SOUTH.—The total contributions in this city, received up o Saturday night, amounted to the generous sum of $6,238 75. The citizens of Uniontown, Greensburgh, Indiana, Shoustown, and some of the adjacent villages, sent in liberal contributions, which helped to swell the aggregate to the creditable amount received. The benefit given at the Varieties Theatre for the South realized $405.

SOUTHERN RELIEF MEETINGS.—Public meetings will be held this week for the purpose of securing material aid for the destitute people of the South, as follows: Moon township, at Sharon Church, on Tuesday, at two o'clock P. M.; Findley township, at Union Church, on Wednesday, at two o'clock P. M.; Mifflin township, at Lebanon Church, on Thursday, at two o'clock P. M.; Jefferson township, at Elerlein House, on Friday, at three o'clock P. M.; Robinson township, at church (formerly Akin's), on Saturday, at three o'clock P. M.

THE SABLE IRON WORKS.—The *Evening Mercury* of Saturday says: "A delegation of Iron Rollers visited the office of Zug & Co., this morning, with a view of making arrangements for running the boiling department of the works. The firm being desirous of having the whole mill put into motion, of course nothing permanent could be effected. After a social interchange of sentiments upon the present position of affairs, and a friendly meeting at the superb establishment, the parties separated with the best of feeling."

BURGLARY IN ALLEGHENY.—At a late hour on Friday night, or early Saturday morning, the fancy-ware warerooms and dwelling of John Bornhardt, on Ohio street, near Sandusky, Allegheny, was entered by burglars, who effected an entrance by forcing open a window shutter. The rear part of the store room and lower part of the dwelling was thoroughly ransacked, and the things scattered around promiscuously, but nothing was actually carried off. The thieves were evidently in search of money, but were disappointed.

BIRMINGHAM ENGINE HOUSE.—The contract for the building of the new engine house of the Citizens' Fire Company, of Birmingham, has been awarded to Mr. Sorg, he having agreed to build it, according to the plans and specifications, for the sum of six thousand five hundred dollars. A Building Committee of three members of the Council has been appointed, consisting of Messrs. Fred. L. Thomas, S. McIlvaine and Wm. Bell, and they were authorized to employ some responsible person to superintend the erection of the new engine house according to plans and specifications.

THE MCCOY TRAGEDY.—The Steubenville *Herald*, of Friday afternoon, says: "State of Ohio vs. John J. McCoy and Nancy Mushrush, on trial before Judge Martin, as aiders and abettors in the murder of Joseph E. McDonald at McCoy's Station, on the 6th inst., and which has occupied the court since Monday, was brought to a close yesterday, resulting in John J. McCoy being found guilty of the crime as charge of murder, and requiring Miss Mushrush to give bail in the sum of $5,000 for her appearance at the June term of the Court of Common Pleas, in default of which she was committed."

YOUNG MEN'S BIBLE SOCIETY.—The Young Men's Bible Society of Pittsburgh will hold their Forty-ninth Anniversary Meeting, this evening, commencing at 7½ o'clock, in the Lecture Room of the Fourth street (Rev. J. S. Dickerson's). The order of exercises will be as follows: 1. Chant, by the Choir. 2. Reading of Scriptures, by Rev. S. Scovil. 3. Prayer, by Rev. D. Miller. 4. Reading of the Reports of the Corresponding Secretary, Treasurer and Librarian. 5. Address, by Rev. Alex. M. Milligan. 7. Reports of Committee on Nomination of new Board of Managers and notice of Resignations. 8. Benediction by Rev. J. Kelly.

SUDDEN DEATH IN DUQUESNE BOROUGH.—In the absence of Coroner Clawson, Justice Hall, at McKeesport, Alderman Butler held an inquest yesterday afternoon on the body of a German named Conrad Badenfield, who died suddenly at his residence in Duquesne Borough. The deceased, it appears, had been suffering from cancer for some time past. Complaining of feeling unwell, he retired to bed on Saturday afternoon about four o'clock, and was found dead on o'clock yesterday morning. The jury returned a verdict of death from cancer. The deceased is said to have been forty-five years of age. He leaves a wife and five children, who were left entirely destitute, and who are in need of assistance.

CHILD SMOTHERED TO DEATH.—An infant child of Mr. McCann, residing on Center Avenue, Pitt township, near the Passenger Railroad Station, was found dead in bed on Saturday morning. The child was about four weeks old, and was apparently in good health when the parents retired on Friday night, Saturday morning when Mrs. McCann awoke, the child was lying in the agonies of death. Being alarmed, and on making a close examination she found that it was dead. Coroner Clawson, of the Sixth ward, held an inquest on the body on Saturday afternoon, and rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts.

DEATH BY DROWNING